

PARENTAL SCHOOLS.

Continued from page 1.

The other pupils, he may be committed to the Juvenile Reformatory by the County Court.

This Parental School is organized on the cottage plan and the clothing of the pupil is supplied by the parent or guardian.

Reports from most communities in which these schools have been organized are of the most encouraging nature.

From Allegheny we hear that a large gain was made in average attendance. Superintendent Blodgett of Syracuse says the results have been excellent. Truants and incorrigibles have been reclaimed and the deterrent effect of the enforcement of the law has been greatly helped. The Superintendent of Butte, Montana, reports a most striking success. "We have not had in our industrial school (this is further name for the parental school) over fifty pupils altogether, and not more than twenty-five or twenty-three at any one time, but it is clearly evident that the school and the vigorous enforcement of the law has kept something like from a hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils in school who otherwise would have been chronic truants. It has had a very appreciable effect upon the general discipline of the school."

Had I time to spare I should like to read you the story of a school as told in "Everybody's Magazine" for October, 1905. I refer to the great industrial school located in the Hocking Hills near Lancaster, Ohio. This school is organized on the cottage plan and has a campus of 1200 acres, on one side of which is located a reform school much like our own at Jamestown, and on the other is located the parental or trust school. Although they are both under the same management, they are practically two separate institutions of nearly the same size.

The Superintendent of these schools, Colonel O. B. Adams, is a firm believer in plenty of outdoor sports for boys. The buildings are splendidly equipped, being supplied with open plumbing, shower baths and about all one could wish for in the way of comfort. Colonel Adams is a military man and the schools are in uniform and have a regular military drill. It is true they do not learn very much about Latin and Greek, but they do learn carpentering, plumbing, baking, tailoring, shoemaking, blacksmithing, printing, steam laundering, brickmaking, bricklaying, stone quarrying, stone cutting, mechanical and steam engineering, shorthand, telegraphy, floriculture and greenhouse work, gardening and farming; that is, they learn something that is of great practical value to them when they leave the school, in that it enables them to make their own living.

There is no doubt but that a large percentage of our incorrigibles, etc., could soon become criminals and candidates for the reform school if we should eliminate them from the public school system, and give them no further attention. I believe that statistics show that about 70 per cent. of the inmates of our reform schools are reformed and become useful citizens. We could surely count on saving a larger percentage of these people if we could place them at once in the environment of a Parental School when it becomes necessary to expel them from our public schools.

If we assume that there is one person belonging to this special group for every 2,000 of population in our State—and this seems a rather conservative estimate—the total number of truants, incorrigibles, etc., would be in round numbers a thousand souls. Again, let us make a conservative estimate and assume that only 50 per cent., or 500, of these people will reach a point where they will become a menace to the welfare of our schools, thus necessitating expulsion. Of these 500 pupils turned loose upon the streets to shift for themselves, 200 will eventually be committed to our reform schools. It is on the other hand we supply the right kind of environment to begin with for these 1,000 souls, the statistics of the Children's Court of New York City, previously referred to, seem to prove conclusively that at least 850 of them would be saved to the State, thus leaving only 150 possible candidates for our reform institutions.

Again, statistics indicate that about 20 per cent. of the inmates of our reformatories become professional criminals. If then we do not provide the proper surroundings, 20 per cent. of 500, or 100, of our boys in the first case will become a menace to the State, while in the other case there would be but 20 per cent. of 150, or thirty-four, thus making a difference of twenty-six in favor of the Parental School, or proper surroundings.

It has been estimated that each criminal does the State about \$2,000 worth of damage each year, not taking into consideration what it costs to apprehend him, detain him, and to try him for his crime.

Another simple multiplication problem, twenty-six times \$2,000, gives us a product of \$52,000 saved each year to the State by the Parental School. If to this amount we should add the sum each one of the twenty-six would earn as a respectable citizen, and the cost of catching, detaining and convicting them should they lead lives of crime, we should have a sum somewhat in excess of \$15,000 at our disposal for the cost of the Parental School.

In Ohio it has been found that it costs the State \$160 a year for the care and support of each boy, but let us be liberal and double the cost of maintaining the twenty-six boys in question in New Jersey. The total cost would then be a trifle under \$10,000, and the net saving to the State the sum of about \$65,000.

The assumptions we have made in developing this argument we submit to your judgment, feeling that if you will agree that they are in the main correct, you will be ready to give this matter further study and consideration, especially when you think of the great moral involved in saving our boys and girls from lives of vice, crime and immorality.

These schools, if established, will be useful to the community in other ways than those we have considered. What a place of refuge they would be for the poor wanderer cast adrift upon the sea of life without parents or even friends to look to for help or advice. We all know or have known in the past of some poor wretch who has wandered about the streets for days at a time, sleeping in carts, under porches or in boxes, eating what he could beg from door to door—it too honest to steal. You have probably tried to aid him by finding a home

for him in some charitable institution. But perhaps the institution you applied to was an shadowed one, with rules and regulations so discriminating that in the end you had to give the matter up, feeling sad to think that there was no place where your little charge could be received with open arms and the mother of antipathy, etc., attended to later.

I will leave you to think of other possibilities and other fields of influence of these schools as I have already trespassed well upon your time. I might state in closing that a bill drawn by Judge Scott, a member of the State Board of Education, making provision for the establishment of one of these schools in each county of our State was introduced in the Legislature last winter, but this bill did not become a law.

This matter of Parental Schools is one that is attracting considerable attention at present, and wherever it is thoroughly understood seems to meet with the approval of the people. The matter will undoubtedly be brought before the Legislature again this year and needs your support and encouragement. It seems to me the almost unanimous opinion of school men in our county, as well as in other localities, that our schools will be greatly improved by such an innovation. Could we not call your attention to a number of communities in which these schools have been found so helpful we should have more hesitation in urging you to look carefully into this matter.

We feel, too, that there is much force in the argument that the schools will save to the State enough, or nearly enough, to pay their running expenses; but this will not appeal to those who are strongly in favor of the law that they will help us to save more of our boys and girls. Then, too, if we build Parental Schools we shall not have to increase the capacity of our Reform Schools, for there is no doubt but that the intervention of the Parental School will save many a child from commitment to the Reformatory. In this connection I might state that at the present time the matter of enlarging the Reformatory at Rahway is being strongly urged.

The bill of Judge Scott, previously referred to, provides for the establishment of one of these schools in each county, the school to be entirely under the control and management of the Board of Freeholders, with the single exception of the appointment of teachers; this matter to be attended to by the County Superintendent. It seems that two schools of this kind, one in the northern part of the State and the other in the southern part, would supply our needs well, and that this plan would be much more economical than the county plan.

It is the sacred duty, as well as the privilege of the educator, to study carefully any proposition that promises to elevate the standard of living and the plane of morality in the community, and should be become convinced of the efficiency of the same to bring it before the people.

We want our boys and girls to become noble men and women; men and women who will be true to themselves, true to the laws of nature and true to God; men and women whose lives will be spent in trying to make the community in which they live better. As these are the types of manhood and womanhood we are aiming to develop, we must ever keep in mind the influence exerted by environment upon the character of our boys and girls and strive constantly to surround them with wholesome influences.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, and cures in 10 days the most stubborn cases. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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Now is the time to clean carpets. If you want your carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid, send word to D. Douglass, No. 9 Park Street, Montclair. Mr. Douglass has had years of experience in carpet cleaning, and has a large patronage in this town, Glen Ridge and Montclair. Those intending to move can have their carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid on short notice. The work will be well and promptly done.—Advt.

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The Ashmun League.
The Ashmun league was formed by the twelve towns of Ashmun for mutual protection against foreign aggression. It was broken up by Alexander the Great, but reorganized B. C. 230 and again dissolved B. C. 147. The second of these leagues comprised all the leading cities of the Peloponnesus and, indeed, most of the cities and states of Greece. It was this league which contended with the Romans for the independence of Greece; but, its troops being defeated by Metellus at Scarpheia and by Mummius near Corinth, the league was dissolved, and all Greece submitted to the Roman domination.

Tough Eating.
Those who have partaken of peacock declare that gorgeous bird to be decidedly tough eating, while it is said of the swan that the fact of its ever having been a familiar dish speaks highly in favor of ancient English cutlery. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that when bustards' and boars' heads were as common as chickens and saddles now are there were scarcely any vegetables to eat with them.

Why He Was Tired.
"Why do you avoid the man to whom I introduced you? He is very agreeable and interesting."
"I avoid meeting agreeable and interesting people," answered the misanthrope. "That was how I came to get my life insured in a bad company."
—Washington Star.

Friend.
"They tell me that Skinner has joined the church. Do you believe he is in earnest?"
"He must be. I saw him put a dollar in the contribution box."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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GEORGE SCHERER,
PROPRIETOR.

ESSEX COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—In the matter of the estate of William Raab, deceased. Order to show cause.

January 3, 1906.
I, the undersigned, clerk of the said court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the said court.

Present claims to
EDWARD GARR,
Trustee Building, Newark, N. J.
Proctor for Executor.

HIDDEN GOLD.

The Hoard of Precious Metal That Is Secreted in India.

It would be an immense benefit to all mankind if the stores of gold held by individuals in India could be made available for general use. Ever since the dawn of history that country has been gathering gold and hiding it away. Treasures of almost incalculable value are possessed by many Indian princes. When the maharajah of Burdwan died the stock of gold and silver left by him was so large that no member of the family could make an accurate estimate of it. A report made to the British government by a secret agent stated that on the estate of the defunct potentate were a number of treasure houses, one of them containing three rooms. The largest of these three rooms was forty-eight feet long and was filled with ornaments of gold and silver, plates and cups, precious bowls, jugs and so forth—all of wondrous metals. The other two rooms were full of bags and boxes of gold mohurs and silver rupees. The door of this and other treasure houses had been bricked up for nobody knows how long.

These valuables, according to an ancient custom, were in the custody of the maharajah's wife, the vaults being attached to her apartments, but none of them was allowed to be opened save in the presence of the master. One vault was filled with ornaments belonging to different gods of the family. The natives of India commonly bury their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole dug beneath the bed. Disused wells are sometimes employed for the same purpose. It is undoubtedly a fact that very many hoards thus deposited are lost forever. Gold is also valued on religious grounds. The gods take up great quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. The temples contain vast amounts of the yellow and white metals. The habit of hoarding seems to have been induced by ages of misgovernment, during which oppression and violence were rife. No feeling of safety existing, it was natural that the natives should adopt the practice of reducing their wealth to a concentrated shape and hiding it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The day after you meet the average man he asks you to take sides.

Flattery has a pretty bad name, but it gets better returns than disagreeable candor.

Of this you may be sure—that the black sheep in every family was once the most pious lamb.

When a baby cries in its father's arms he discovers that it is crying because it wants to go to you.

A man never knows until he has fallen into a hole how many paths he might have taken to avoid it.

When two men get their pencils mixed, ever notice how jealously the owner of the longer pencil insists on getting his own back?

Time flies so rapidly that it seems only a few months from the time a boy is crying for a jumping jack until he is paying for it.—Atchison Globe.

Frog Eggs Carotides.
Frog's eggs are laid before they really become eggs in the true sense of that word. They are always laid under water and when first deposited are covered with a sort of envelope in the shape of a thin membrane. In this shape they are very small, but as soon as they come in contact with the water they rapidly absorb that element and in so doing grow through a queer transformation. The thin membrane containing the little seedlike eggs is quickly changed into great lumps of a clear jelly-like substance, each section joined to the other, the whole forming a string from a few inches to several feet in length. On the inside of each of these lumps of jelly the eggs come to perfection and in due course of time add their quota to the frog population of the world.

Costly Competitions.
When a new cathedral or a new college is to be built it is well that architects should compete for it, for then, other things being equal, the best man gets the job and the best possible kind of building is assured. Few persons, though, realize what it costs an architect to enter a competition. They do not understand the time and labor that must be devoted to the design, the estimates, etc. There is one firm of architects in this city that spent \$2,500 last year on a single competition. This firm entered ten competitions altogether, winning four of them, and the total cost to it was \$7,000.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Tight Ring.
To remove a tight ring from the finger take a long thread of silk and put one end under the ring and draw it through several inches, holding it with the thumb in the palm of the hand. Then wind the long end of the silk tightly round the finger down to the nail. Take hold of the short end of the silk and, holding it toward the finger, unwind it, and the silk, pressing against the ring, will withdraw it.

Time Limit Fixed.
"Jane, hasn't that young man gone yet?"
"He is just going, papa."

"Jane?"
"Yes, papa."

"In precisely sixty seconds you will say, 'He has just gone.'"

"Yes, papa."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Medical Etiquette.
Medical etiquette, instead of being kept up as people so often imagine, in the interests of the doctors, is maintained in the interests of the public. It is they, not the doctors, who would suffer most were it done away with.—Lordin Spectator.

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